Analytical Study of Political Representatives with Special Reference to Women in Haryana in Context of Sonipat from 2000 to 2021

A

Synopsis

Submitted in

Partial Fulfillment for the degree

of

Doctor of Philosophy

(Political Science)

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1. Introduction

The presence of political values is seen as a prerequisite for maximum involvement and capability. Empowerment is not seen as a power to dominate others, but is a power to work with others to improve. Civil participation is the central component of empowerment. Women became active in the free movement with true heart, relentless strength and bravery. In order to achieve independence, they had to face exploitation, adversity and misery. That said, the participation of women was part of the fight for equality with British rule and they were able to solve disputes within themselves. In the 1980s Government participation as a main actor in Indian grassroots empowerment started. For instance, in 1984 the Rajasthan government introduced the Women's Development Programme (WDP). This scheme had the explicit aim of empowering the government. Upon the implementation of this objective by the Indian State, local, regional, national and trans-national considerations were over determined.

Women's empowerment and economic growth are closely connected: development alone will play an important role in reducing gender inequality on the one hand and development on the other. In recent years, economic historians have played a significant part in the analysis of economic growth and, because of its consequences for the study of political development, should be given attention by the political sciences. The central tension is between organizations and human resources. It is the institutions that are seeking, in contrast with some postulated traditional history of the relative equal position, to justify unequal growth rates and wealth levels in the present time. There is a two-way link between economic growth and equality for women, which means enhancing women's capacity to have access to the elements of development — particularly health, schooling, opportunities to gain, freedom and political participation. In one direction, growth alone can play a major role in eliminating differences between men and

women; in the other, as Amartya Sen has firmly suggested, persistent sexism against women can hamper development. In other words, empowerment will speed up growth.

All these partnerships appeared to rely on one of the two policy makers and social scientists. Those who insist on the first argued that equality between women and men increases as poverty decreases. They claim that, thus, lawmakers should focus on building opportunities for economic development and stability, while trying of course to hold both sexes equal but without implementing clear policies aimed at improving women's conditions. The first approach to reducing inequality is by easing the restrictions facing disadvantaged households and thereby reducing the level of life and death decisions. Owing to the fact that these unfortunate decisions frequently are solved at the cost of the welfare of women, the rise in family wealth decreases the excess insecurity of women as economic growth does. The proof that girls systemically receive less treatment than boys in usual conditions is not as compelling, except in those countries in which the bias for boys is highest. Obtaining, for example, girls are not supposed to eat anything other than boys is clearly quite difficult as the families under study would possibly modify their behaviors.

The Indian state has also molded supranational procedures to empower women. For example, Paolo Freire's radical pedagogical work (1970) highly influenced, in the mid-1980s, the Indian Government's ideology on women's education by emphasizing empowerment and conscientiousness as key ways of changing subordinate female lives. Moreover, Southern Feminist Organizations developed Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), the creation and transnational dissemination of the Gender and Development Process (GAD), by United Nations meetings have had an important influence for state empowerment. In the late 1980s, the advocates of the DAG claimed social inequalities were the main barrier in the

development process, and the empowerment of the grassroots community was the best way to remedy these hierarchies. But these parallel phases signal no complete autonomisation of the Indian state's government and privatization. The postcolonial Indian state cannot give up its growth and social roles in full because it has exactly these activities as its own identity and legitimacy.

2. Review of Literature

Women in India face major preconditions that represent system-wide prejudice against sex. Women's access to resources, especially employment in the formal economy, is often restricted by cultural conditions which rely on the position of women (Brahme, 1984). The absence of macro-technical skills acquired in schools and professional training is a more obvious one-domain situation in India that helps to subordinate women, particularly among women with less economic means (Ghosh, 2002). Girls are often discouraged by family judgement or by social standards from engaging in skills-based schooling. Many women cannot stop joining self-employed companies with special skills. However, if a woman starts an individual business practise, the cultural complexities of gender in India will suggest a double change in the workplace and in the home, without the consent of the man to obtain wealth (Calás et al. 2009).

Indeed, Calás et al. (2009) suggest that accessing services for women would not ensure systemic progress (p. 555). Even if an Indian woman has access to resources, cultural conditions will prohibit her from making her own vocational decisions. Obliquely, patriarchal sanctions/domination can promote barriers towards employment for women. A woman can find it extremely difficult to open her own company if a father or husband does not want to acquire her daughter/wife those skills or to start their own business. This male reliance, culturally integrated, restricts an organization of women and prohibits her from seeking economic and

personal opportunities (Sen, 1999). This problem of the agency further highlights the complexities of assessing the empowerment of women. Williams (2005) provides a significant difference between improving the social possibilities or choices of a woman versus ensuring a woman can make her own choices. As Kabeer (1999) states, it is equally important to use the department as an agency. The woman's feelings of power over her own choices therefore have to be paying tremendous attention (Pollard, 2006).

As stated, Kabeer (1999) indicates that actual results or successes are a crucial factor in recognising women's empowerment. The fact that group patterns are ever changing is one obstacle to evaluate specific effects for women's empowerment. Therefore, over time and from one place to another, the concept of empowerment will shift. When meanings shift, monitoring relevant quantifiable longitudinal evidence with equivalent data points becomes more difficult. Qualitative data can be a rich, instructive resource in the method of monitoring long-term accomplishments in women's empowerments.

For several decades, governments, NGOs and individual people have been working to enhance the quality of teaching and access of girls to formal education at school. Their actions were related to very different standards and aspirations of what girls' and women's education can do for the political and economic development, social changes, and empowerment of women; but these varied ambitions often have led to initiatives with significant similarities that promote girls' access to education as well as greater gender equality and quality outside. Gender equity is a desire in many international conferences and constitutional bodies; however, its exact definition is frequently ambiguous in relation to education. In terms of respect for human rights and a collection of ethical demands to ensure the conditions for both men and women to live a whole life, we define equality among men and women. Others agree that inclusion requires

eliminating highly ingrained impediments and power-exclusion mechanisms including oppressive policies, norms, procedures and administrative systems, all of which undermine education resources and results (Unterhalter, 2005).

Universal, indivisible, interdependent and associated human rights have been proclaimed and female rights — economic, political and cultural, including bodily autonomy and integrity — perceived to be indivisible and interdependent throughout both the private and public realms. Women's rights supporters understood the right to self-determination to require equality of choice of sexual and reproductive aspects (Abeysekara, 2005; UN, 1993). In order to establish and implement development programmes, legislation, policies and finances, the joint foundations of different actors were to combine the rights of all citizens as a fundamental principle. Education in 2000 in Dakar discussed women's rights and reiterated development priorities and secured relevant government agreements (Saith, 2006; Abeysekara, 2005; Antrobus, 2005; UNW, 2012). In Cairo and Beijing, particularly, facing bitter resistance from the conservative religious groups, the women's movement demands that women's reproductive and sexual preferences be accepted successfully. In Cairo, the emphasis on addressing demographic and growth problems has been established among other topics, such as sexual and reproductive health, reproductive justice, youth health and rights, empowerment of women, and male accountability.

In the case of developed countries, female inclusion in the workforce is of significant significance due to its positive impact on productivity and detrimental effects on population growth (Mammen & Paxson, 2000). Women's workforce engagement is a primary determinant of social improvement because it significantly impacts women's level of self-sufficiency, livelihood and well-being. The rising movement towards women's inclusion in the labour market

has attracted both social and scholarly attention in developed and developing countries. Economic and socio-cultural variables dictate the amount of female employment in India, which is a socially defined country (Ackah et al., 2009; Dasgupta, 2005; Rai & Bhattacharya, 2016). Many pertinent studies have identified and proposed a few potential determinants of women's participation in India and their positive effect on the socio-economic status of women and their health. The fact that women have a very low employee involvement compared with their counterpart males was very critical in India. In addition, recent decades have shown that women's participation in the workforce is continuously increasing (Sharma & Saha, 2015).

3. Research Gap

The role of political representatives and governmental policies is highly crucial in the making of a nation and the societies encompassed in it. Previous studies have shown that the participation of women is significant in the progress and development of a nation. It has been observed that women empowerment, more than ever, has become a necessity in the facilitation of the process of economic, social, as well as political development. Women empowerment relies on several aspects of a society where education and financial independence are the major components in making it possible. A critical review of the relevant literature showcases that there are many factors that work as an obstacle in the way of women empowerment as well as the factors that can be used to strengthen the position of women in a society. Factors that lead to the slowing down or that act as a restriction in the empowerment and development of women are patriarchal needs and systems that act as a hurdle in the growth of economic and educational growth of women. It can also be limited by the cultural constructions that are against the rights of women in India. Major studies have focused on the needs of women empowerment in developing countries or in India, in general. A significant gap in the literature has been found that directs the

course of the present study towards the analysis of the role of political leaders or representatives in the development of social and economic conditions of women in the country. The present study aims to fulfill this gap in the literature through a critical analysis of the work done by both male and female political representatives in the field of empowerment of women, in both rural and urban regions.

4. Aim and Objectives of the Study

As stated earlier, the role of women is necessary in the growth and development of a country, in terms of social, political, economic, and cultural growth. Furthermore, the empowerment of women can be considered or seen as a huge political agenda where the role of political leaders and representatives is highly crucial. Thus, it is significant to understand the role of such political leaders or representatives who work towards ensuring the development of the present condition of women in our country, in various aspects. The primary aim of the present study is to analytically evaluate the work done by male and female political representatives towards the development of women with special reference to the Sonipat region in Haryana. To achieve the aim of the study, the following objectives have been developed-

- To assess the importance of women and their position in the society to facilitate the progress and development of a nation.
- To understand the factors that affects the process of women empowerment.
- To assess the role of women empowerment as a major component in the development of a society.
- To critically analyse the development in the sector of women development from 2000 to 2021.

- To understand the concept of women development and women empowerment as a political agenda.

5. Research Methodology

Research methodology is considered as a set of tools and practices that are aimed at facilitating the process of research in a relevant and accurate manner. Research methodology consists of a set of approaches, methods, tools, techniques, and datasets that function as a significant part of any research study. The present study will utilize a qualitative research method which will analyse the views, beliefs, and perceptions of people in the Sonipat region to understand the effectiveness of politics and the work of political representatives in their area to strengthen women development and their empowerment. Qualitative analysis does not include any numerical or statistical data; it is purely based on analysis of the environment and individuals that are involved in a study. The study will take into account the opinions and perception of individuals towards political involvement in a region and its impact on the development of a particular region, with special emphasis on the growth of women in various aspects. The primary data will be collected from the surveys that will be focused on the opinions of common people who are affected by the involvement of political participation in their region and their perceptions that are directed towards the development that is caused by such involvement. The secondary information will be based on the online articles, journals, previous studies, and books that are relevant to the field of the present study.

6. Limitations of the Study

The present study is aimed to study the political participation that affects and changes the dynamics of growth and development in a nation. It is also directed towards the understanding of the role of political leaders and representatives in the growth and development of women in a

culturally constructed society like India, where women have been denied equal rights and opportunities since time immemorial, and till today. Thus, the present study aims to analyse the role of government, in terms of its policies and representatives in encouraging and promoting the process of women empowerment through the construction of rightful laws and policies that can be employed to strengthen the position of women in a developing society like India. The study is significant in promoting social growth and in raising awareness towards the involvement or lack of involvement of politics in sensitive matters and its consequences. However, the study also has a set of limitations that can be explored by future researchers in their studies. The present study is limited to the development of women and will only be conducted in the region of Sonipat, Haryana. The research tools and approaches to be employed in the study are also limited which can be further expanded in future studies.

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